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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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530	7590	10/06/2005		
LERNER, DAVID, LITTENBERG, KRUMHOLZ & MENTLIK 600 SOUTH AVENUE WEST WESTFIELD, NJ 07090			EXAMINER LAZARO, DAVID R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2155	

DATE MAILED: 10/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/786,878	Applicant(s) DEWA, YOSHIHARU	
	Examiner David Lazaro	Art Unit 2155	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 June 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the amendment filed 06/27/05.
2. Claims 1-25 were amended.
3. Claims 26-33 were added.
4. Claims 1-33 are pending in this office action.

Response to Amendment

5. The amendment to the drawings, substitute specification, and substitute abstract are accepted by the examiner.
6. The examiner acknowledges the claim to the priority date of July 13, 1999, as indicated in the remarks, page 15.
7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

8. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

9. Claims 1, 8 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The combined limitations within each said claim can be interpreted as a series of mental and/or manual steps (i.e. mentally examining a document, and revising the character strings using pencil and paper, etc.), therefore said claims are directed towards non-statutory subject matter.

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10. The examiner suggests changing the claims to read "*A computer implemented method.*" to overcome this rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

11. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

12. Claims 20, 21, 22, ~~24~~²⁵, 32 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being U.S. Patent 6,635,088 by Hind (Hind).

13. With respect to Claim 20, Hind teaches a method of reducing the size of source code, said method comprising:

searching the source code for a given character string (Col. 10 line 64 - Col. 11 line 15, Col. 13 lines 20-48, Col. 13 line 66 - Col. 14 line 8 and Col. 14 lines 44-57 - all examples of searching for a character string); and

replacing the given character string with a substitute character string that is associated with the given character string, the substitute character or character string having fewer characters than the given character string (Col. 11 line 44 - Col. 12 line 13, Col. 13 lines 20-48, Col. 13 line 66 - Col. 14 line 8 and Col. 14 lines 44-57).

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14. With respect to Claim 21, Hind teaches all the limitations of Claim 20, wherein the given character string is a function name or a variable name (In Hind: Col. 10 line 64 - Col. 11 line 15, Col. 13 lines 20-48, Col. 13 line 66 - Col. 14 line 8 and Col. 14 lines 44-57).

15. With respect to Claim 32 Hind teaches all the limitations of Claim 20, further comprising: determining, prior to said searching step, the given character string by scanning the script to detect a character string that matches predetermined criteria; and associating the given character string with the substitute character or character string (In Hind: Col. 10 line 65 - Col. 11 line 43, Col. 13 lines 20-48).

16. With respect to Claim ²⁵~~24~~, Hind teaches all the limitations of Claim 32, wherein said determining step includes scanning the script to detect a plurality of character strings that each match the predetermined criteria (In Hind: Col. 10 line 65 - Col. 11 line 43, Col. 13 lines 20-48), said method further comprising: sorting the plurality of character strings in order of their appearance frequency in the script, and said associating step including, for each one of the plurality of character strings, associating that character string with a specific one of a plurality of substitute characters or character strings (In Hind: Col. 10 line 65 - Col. 11 line 43, Col. 13 lines 20-48), whereby when a given one of the plurality of character strings has a greater appearance frequency than another one of the plurality of character strings, the substitute character or character string associated with the given one of the plurality of character strings has a same or smaller number of characters than the substitute character or character string

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associated with the another one of the plurality of character strings (In Hind: Col. 10 line 65 - Col. 11 line 43, Col. 13 lines 20-48).

17. With respect to Claim 33, Hind teaches all the limitations of Claim 32, further comprising: storing the given character string and the substitute character string in a correspondence table (In Hind: Col. 13 lines 20-48).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

18. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

19. Claims 1-4, 7-10, 13-16, 19, 26-29, 30 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,635,088 by Hind et al. (Hind) in view of U.S. Patent 6,163,811 by Porter (Porter).

20. With respect to Claim 1, Hind teaches a method of forming distribution content that includes a data module, the data module including a file, said method comprising:

searching a file for a given character string (Col. 10 line 64 - Col. 11 line 15, Col. 13 lines 20-48, Col. 13 line 66 - Col. 14 line 8 and Col. 14 lines 44-57 - all examples of searching for a character string); and
replacing the given character string with a substitute character string that is associated with the given character string, the substitute character or character string having fewer characters than the given character string (Col. 11 line 44 -

Col. 12 line 13, Col. 13 lines 20-48, Col. 13 line 66 - Col. 14 line 8 and Col. 14 lines 44-57).

Hind does not explicitly disclose the file is a script. Porter teaches that there is an increasing number of situations where files need to be transferred from one computer to another (Col. 1 lines 13-18). Such files include XML files and scripts (Col. 1 lines 18-22 and Col. 4 lines 20-24 - XML, JavaScript). These files are typically subjected to various compression/decompression techniques, such as string substitution techniques (Col. 3 line 38 - Col. 4 line 24) to reduce the amount of data that needs to be transferred (Col. 1 lines 39-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Hind and modify it as indicated by Porter such that the data module includes a script and further searching a script for a given character string; and replacing the given character string with a substitute character string that is associated with the given character string, the substitute character or character string having fewer characters than the given character string. One would be motivated to have this, as there is need for reducing the amount of data to be transferred in order to alleviate problems with network bandwidth (In Porter: Col. 1 lines 39-62).

21. With respect to Claim 2, Hind in view of Porter teaches all the limitations of Claim 1, further comprising: temporarily storing the distribution contents after carrying out said replacing step, and then distributing the contents (In Hind: Col. 12 lines 14-19).

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22. With respect to Claim 3, Hind in view of Porter teaches all the limitations of Claim 1, wherein the given character string is a function name or a variable name (In Hind: Col. 10 line 64 - Col. 11 line 15, Col. 13 lines 20-48, Col. 13 line 66 - Col. 14 line 8 and Col. 14 lines 44-57) and (In Porter: Col. 3 lines 38- Col. 4 line 24 - language elements would include function names or variable names).

23. With respect to Claim 26, Hind in view of Port teaches all the limitations of Claim 1, further comprising: determining, prior to said searching step, the given character string by scanning the script to detect a character string that matches predetermined criteria; and associating the given character string with the substitute character or character string (In Hind: Col. 10 line 65 - Col. 11 line 43, Col. 13 lines 20-48).

24. With respect to Claim 4, Hind in view of Porter teaches all the limitations of Claim 26, but does not explicitly disclose determining whether the substitute characters or character string is a system reserved word, and when the substitute character or character string is a system reserved word, replacing the substitute character or character string with a further substitute character or character string prior to carrying out said associated step.

However, the examiner takes official notice that it is well known in the art that a system reserved word should not be used in a script as the script would become invalid.

As such, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Hind in view of Porter and modify it such that the method further comprises determining whether the substitute characters or character string is a system reserved word, and when the substitute

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character or character string is a system reserved word, replacing the substitute character or character string with a further substitute character or character string prior to carrying out said associated step. One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable to have the data being compressed to continue to function.

25. With respect to Claim 7, Hind in view of Porter teaches all the limitations of Claim 26, wherein said determining step includes scanning the script to detect a plurality of character strings that each match the predetermined criteria (In Hind: Col. 10 line 65 - Col. 11 line 43, Col. 13 lines 20-48), said method further comprising: sorting the plurality of character strings in order of their appearance frequency in the script, and said associating step including, for each one of the plurality of character strings, associating that character string with a specific one of a plurality of substitute characters or character strings (In Hind: Col. 10 line 65 - Col. 11 line 43, Col. 13 lines 20-48), whereby when a given one of the plurality of character strings has a greater appearance frequency than another one of the plurality of character strings, the substitute character or character string associated with the given one of the plurality of character strings has a same or smaller number of characters than the substitute character or character string associated with the another one of the plurality of character strings (In Hind: Col. 10 line 65 - Col. 11 line 43, Col. 13 lines 20-48).

26. With respect to Claim 27, Hind in view of Porter teaches all the limitations of Claim 26, further comprising: storing the given character string and the substitute character string in a correspondence table (In Hind: Col. 13 lines 20-48).

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27. With respect to Claims 8 and 14, Hind teaches a method and apparatus of distributing content that includes a plurality of data modules, at least one of the plurality of modules a file, said method comprising:

searching the file of the data module for a given given character string (Col. 10 line 64 - Col. 11 line 15, Col. 13 lines 20-48, Col. 13 line 66 - Col. 14 line 8 and Col. 14 lines 44-57 - all examples of searching for a character string);

replacing the given character string with a substitute character string that is associated with the given character string, the substitute character or character string having fewer characters than the given character string (Col. 11 line 44 - Col. 12 line 13, Col. 13 lines 20-48, Col. 13 line 66 - Col. 14 line 8 and Col. 14 lines 44-57);

storing the data module after carrying out said replacing step (Col. 12 lines 14-19);

distributing the stored data module (Col. 12 lines 14-19).

Hind does not explicitly disclose the file is a script. Porter teaches that there is an increasing number of situations where files need to be transferred from one computer to another (Col. 1 lines 13-18). Such files include XML files and scripts (Col. 1 lines 18-22 and Col. 4 lines 20-24 - XML, Javascript). These files are typically subjected to various compression/decompression techniques, such as string substitution techniques (Col. 3 line 38 - Col. 4 line 24) to reduce the amount of data that needs to be transferred (Col. 1 lines 39-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Hind and modify it as indicated by Porter such that the data module includes a script and further searching the script of the data module for a given character string; and replacing the given character string with a substitute character string that is associated with the given character string, the substitute character or character string having fewer characters than the given character string. One would be motivated to have this, as there is need for reducing the amount of data to be transferred in order to alleviate problems with network bandwidth (In Porter: Col. 1 lines 39-62).

28. With respect to Claims 9 and 15, Hind in view of Porter teaches all the limitations of Claims 8 and 14 respectively, wherein the given character string is a function name or a variable name (In Hind: Col. 10 line 64 - Col. 11 line 15, Col. 13 lines 20-48, Col. 13 line 66 - Col. 14 line 8 and Col. 14 lines 44-57) and (In Porter: Col. 3 lines 38- Col. 4 line 24 - language elements would include function names or variable names).

29. With respect to Claim 28 and 30, Hind in view of Porter teaches all the limitations of Claim 8 and 14 respectively, further comprising: determining, prior to said searching step, the given character string by scanning the script to detect a character string that matches predetermined criteria; and associating the given character string with the substitute character or character string (In Hind: Col. 10 line 65 - Col. 11 line 43, Col. 13 lines 20-48).

30. With respect to Claim 10 and 16, Hind in view of Porter teaches all the limitations of Claim 28 and 30 respectively, but does not explicitly disclose determining whether the

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substitute characters or character string is a system reserved word, and when the substitute character or character string is a system reserved word, replacing the substitute character or character string with a further substitute character or character string prior to carrying out said associated step.

However, the examiner takes official notice that it is well known in the art that a system reserved word should not be used in a script as the script would become invalid.

As such, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Hind in view of Porter and modify it such that the method/apparatus further comprises determining whether the substitute characters or character string is a system reserved word, and when the substitute character or character string is a system reserved word, replacing the substitute character or character string with a further substitute character or character string prior to carrying out said associated step. One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable to have the data being compressed to continue to function.

31. With respect to Claims 13 and 19, Hind in view of Porter teaches all the limitations of Claim 28 and 30 respectively, wherein said determining step includes scanning the script to detect a plurality of character strings that each match the predetermined criteria (In Hind: Col. 10 line 65 - Col. 11 line 43, Col. 13 lines 20-48), said method further comprising: sorting the plurality of character strings in order of their appearance frequency in the script, and said associating step including, for each one of the plurality of character strings, associating that character string with a specific one of a plurality of substitute characters or character strings (In Hind: Col. 10 line 65 - Col. 11

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line 43, Col. 13 lines 20-48), whereby when a given one of the plurality of character strings has a greater appearance frequency than another one of the plurality of character strings, the substitute character or character string associated with the given one of the plurality of character strings has a same or smaller number of characters than the substitute character or character string associated with the another one of the plurality of character strings (In Hind: Col. 10 line 65 - Col. 11 line 43, Col. 13 lines 20-48)

32. With respect to Claim 29 and 31, Hind in view of Porter teaches all the limitations of Claim 28 and 30 respectively, further comprising: storing the given character string and the substitute character string in a correspondence table (In Hind: Col. 13 lines 20-48).

33. Claims 5, 6, 11, 12, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hind in view of Porter as applied to claims 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,311,223 by Bodin et al. (Bodin).

34. With respect to Claim 5, Hind in view of Porter teaches all the limitations of Claim 1, but does not explicitly disclose searching the script for a further character string that does not affect execution of the script; and deleting the further character string from the script. Bodin teaches compression of data through substitution further including searching for character strings not affecting execution of the data and deleting that character string (Col. 2 lines 37-64 and Col. 5 lines 39-45 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Hind in view of Porter and modify it as indicated by Bodin such that the method further comprises searching the script for a further character string that does not affect execution of the script; and deleting the further character string from the script. One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable to transfer data more effectively (In Bodin: Col. 2 lines 24-35 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

35. With respect to Claim 6, Hind in view of Porter and in further view of Bodin teaches all the limitations of Claim 5, wherein the further character string is a comment string preceded by a predetermined delimiter (In Bodin: Col. 2 lines 37-64 and Col. 5 lines 39-45 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

36. With respect to Claims 11 and 17, Hind in view of Porter teaches all the limitations of Claim 8 and 14 respectively, but does not explicitly disclose searching the script for a further character string that does not affect execution of the script; and deleting the further character string from the script. Bodin teaches compression of data through substitution further including searching for character strings not affecting execution of the data and deleting that character string (Col. 2 lines 37-64 and Col. 5 lines 39-45 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the teachings disclosed by Hind in view of Porter and modify them as indicated by Bodin such that the method/apparatus further comprises searching the script for a further character string that does not affect execution of the

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script; and deleting the further character string from the script. One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable to transfer data more effectively (In Bodin: Col. 2 lines 24-35 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

37. With respect to Claims 12 and 18, Hind in view of Porter and in further view of Bodin teaches all the limitations of Claims 11 and 17 respectively, wherein the further character string is a comment string preceded by a predetermined delimiter (In Bodin: Col. 2 lines 37-64 and Col. 5 lines 39-45 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

38. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hind in view of Examiner's Official Notice.

39. With respect to Claim 22, Hind teaches all the limitations of Claim 32, but does not explicitly disclose determining whether the substitute characters or character string is a system reserved word, and when the substitute character or character string is a system reserved word, replacing the substitute character or character string with a further substitute character or character string prior to carrying out said associated step.

However, the examiner takes official notice that it is well known in the art that a system reserved word should not be used in a script as the script would become invalid. As such, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Hind and modify it such that the method further comprises determining whether the substitute characters or character string is a system reserved word, and when the substitute character or character string is a system reserved word, replacing the substitute character or character string with a

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further substitute character or character string prior to carrying out said associated step.

One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable to have the data being compressed to continue to function.

40. Claims 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hind in view of Bodin.

41. With respect to Claim 23, Hind teaches all the limitations of Claim 20, but does not explicitly disclose searching the source code for a further character string that does not affect execution of the source code and deleting the further character string. Bodin teaches compression of data through substitution further including searching for character strings not affecting execution of the data and deleting that character string (Col. 2 lines 37-64 and Col. 5 lines 39-45 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Hind and modify it as indicated by Bodin such that the method further comprises searching the source code for a further character string that does not affect execution of the source code and deleting the further character string. One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable to transfer data more effectively (In Bodin: Col. 2 lines 24-35 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

42. With respect to Claim 24, Hind in view of Bodin teaches all the limitations of Claim 23, wherein the further character string is a comment string preceded by a predetermined delimiter (In Bodin: Col. 2 lines 37-64 and Col. 5 lines 39-45 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

Conclusion

43. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
44. U.S. Patent 5,506,580 by Whiting et al. "Data compression apparatus and method" April 9, 1996.
45. U.S. Patent 5,854,597 by Murashita et al. "Document managing apparatus, data compressing method, and data decompressing method" December 29, 1998.
46. U.S. Patent 5,956,721 by Griffiths "Method for compressing a data file using a separate dictionary file" September 21, 1999.
47. U.S. Patent 5,991,713 by Unger et al. "Efficient method for compressing, storing, searching, and transmitting natural language text" November 23, 1999
48. U.S. Patent 5,999,949 by Crandall "Text file compression system utilizing word terminators" December 7, 1999.
49. U.S. Patent 6,163,780 by Ross "System and apparatus for condensing executable computer software code" December 19, 2000
50. U.S. Patent 6,330,574 by Murashita "Compression/Decompression of tags in markup documents by creating a tag code/decode table based on the encoding of tags in a DTD included in the documents" December 11, 2001.
51. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

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§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

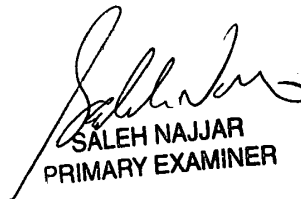
52. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Lazaro whose telephone number is 571-272-3986. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on 571-272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


David Lazaro
September 30, 2005


SALEH NAJJAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER